

MAIKOVA-STROGANOVA, V.S.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, M.A. [authors]; OSINTSEVA, V.P., kandi-
dat meditsinskikh nauk [reviewer].

"Bones and joints in the X-ray picture." Probl.tub. no.3:95 My-Je '53.
(MLda 6:7)

(Radiography) (Maikova-Stroganova, V.S.) (Finkel'shtein, M.A.)

OSINTSEVA, V.P., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Isolated tuberculous foci of the bone. Probl. tub. no.5:33-35
S-O '54. (MLRA 7:12)

1. Iz kliniki kostno-sustavnogo tuberkuleza Instituta tuberkuleza
Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (dir. Z.A.Lebedeva)
(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR,
isolated foci)

OSINTSEVA, V.P.

"Theories on osteoarticular tuberculosis in the works of Russian authors." Reviewed by V.P.Osintseva. Probl. tub. no.6:75-77 N-D '54.
(TUBERCULOSIS--HISTORY) (MLRA 8:1)

OSINTSEVA, V.P.

Three venous systems of the pancreas. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr.
34 no.1:114-116 Ju-F '57 (MLRA 10:5)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy anatomii (zav.-prof. A.I. Kazantsev)
Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Adres avtora: Moskva, 128-1,
platforma Yauza, Sev. zh. d. Institut tuberkuleza AMN SSSR, d. 5,
kv. 11.
(PANCREAS--BLOOD SUPPLY)

SEVEROV, V.S.; OSINTSEVA, V.I.

State of the large bronchi after their resection with subsequent anastomosis in an experiment. Probl. tub. no 7:55-60, 1965.

1. iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya - zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. L.K. Borishov i patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya - zav. - prof. V.I. Iuzik. Tsentr. nauch. institut ta tuberkuloz - direktor - deystvitelnyy chlen AN SSSR prof. S.A. Shatalov. Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

GUBANOV, A.G.; SEVEROV, V.S.; CSINTSEVA, V.P.; FEDOTOV, A.F.

Use of porolon plumbage in partial resections of the lungs in
tuberculosis. Vest.khir. no.5:46-51 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz Instituta tuberkuleza (dir. - prof. N.A. Shmelev) AMN SSSR
i Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza
(dir. - kand.med.nauk A.S. Mamolat).
(LUNGS--SURGERY) (TUBERCULOSIS) (PLASTICS IN MEDICINE)

KAGRAMANOV, A.I., prof.; MAKAREVICH, N.M.; OSINTSEVA, V.P.; PAPORISH, S.D.;
GULEVICH, M.D.

Tuberculosis of the cervical lymph glands in children caused
by Mycobacterium tuberculosis of the avian type. Probl.tub.
39 no.1:54-61 '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz Instituta tuberkuleza AMN SSSR (dir. - chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR prof. N.A. Shmelev).
(LYMPHATICS--TUBERCULOSIS)

OSINTSEVA, V.P.

Morphological changes in the bone marrow and its nerves during
the healing processes in tuberculosis. Probl.tub. 38 no.6:72-80
'60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. V.I. Puzik)
Instituta tuberkuleza AMN SSSR (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN
SSSR prof. N.A. Shmelev).
(BONES--TUBERCULOSIS) (MARROW)

Country : USSR
Category: Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological)
Nervous System. Peripheral Nervous System.

S

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 2, 1959, No 7545

Author : Osintseva, V.P.
Inst : Institute of Tuberculosis, Academy of Med. Sciences
USSR
Title : On the Problem of Sources of Bone Marrow Innervation.
(Report I).

Orig Pub: Tr. in-ta tuberculeza, Akad. med. nauk SSSR, 1957,
9, 359-370

Abstract: As a result of study of a great number of histologic
specimens of bone marrow (BM) prepared by the methods
of Bilshovsky-Gross and Cahal, as well as experiments
of separate transections of femoral, sciatic and

Card : 1/2

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). Nervous System. Peripheral Nervous System.

S-6

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 16, 1958, 74321

Author : Osintseva, V. P.

Inst : Institute of Tuberculosis, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

Title : Morphologic Reactions of the Nervous System of the Bone Marrow of Rabbits in the Dynamics of the TB Process (2nd Report).

Orig Pub: Tr. In-ta tuberkuloza. Akad. med. nauk SSSR, 1957, 9, 371-381

Abstract: In 2 hours after infection of rabbits with the strain of TB bacilli of bovine type No 8, initial reactive changes of medullated

Card : 1/3

30

USSA / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). The Peripheral Nervous System. S-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 10, 1958, 45535

Author : Osintseva, V.P.

Inst : Not given

Title : The Innervation of the Bone Marrow.

Orig Pub: V sb.: Prob. morfol. nervn sistemy, L., Medgiz, 1956, 99-101.

Abstract: The bone marrow of rabbits is innervated by medullated and unmedullated fibers. In the depth of the bone marrow, there enter individual nerve trunks and also individual fibers, separated from the plexus and accompanied by blood vessels. The nerve cells or their accumulation in the form of intramural ganglia in the bone marrow were not revealed. -- E.N. Popova

USSR/Morphology of Man and Animals - Vascular System.

S-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 26519

Author : Osintseva, V.P.

Inst :

Title : The Three Venous Systems of the Pancreas.

Orig Pub : Arkhiv anatomii, gistol. i embriologii, 1957, 34, No 1, 115-116.

Abstract : The ontogenesis of the veins of the pancreas (P) was studied in 80 human cadavers of various ages. The collateral circulation following ligation of veins of the P was studied by experiments on 15 dogs. The author believes that the veins of the P are formed separately and become confluent in the process of development corresponding to the three separate evaginations of the intestinal tube from which the P develops. The first system is formed by the veins of the body and tail of the P which empty into the splenic vein.

Card 1/2

OSINTSEVA, V.P.

Effect of streptomycin and phthivazid on the bone marrow and on its nerves in experimental animals. Antibiotiki 4 no.1: 63-66 Ju-F '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Patomorfologicheskaya laboratoriya (zav. - prof. V.I.Puzik) Instituta tuberkuleza AMN SSSR.

(ISONIAZID, rel. cpds.

N-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxy) benzal isonicotinic acid hydrazone, eff. on bone marrow & bone marrow nerves (Rus))

(STREPTOMYCIN, eff.

on bone marrow & bone marrow nerves (Rus))

(BONE MARROW, eff. of drugs on,

N-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxy) benzal isonicotinic acid hydrazone & streptomycin, on bone marrow & bone marrow nerves (Rus))

OSIN'YAN, YU. A.

12
 ✓ Strength of bonds as a function of crystalline state of metals and solid solutions. V. A. Il'ina, V. K. Krut'ko, G. V. Kuryukhov, Yu. A. Osin'yan, and T. I. Stal'skaya. Phys. Metal. & Metallog. 4: 317-31 (1957).—The strength of interat. bonds was investigated by the x-ray method involving the detn. of characteristic temp. for (211) and (210) and mean-square displacements \bar{u} of the atoms at -185 and 23° and by detg. the resonance frequency of longitudinal vibrations (elastic modulus). Expts. were made on Fe carrying C, 0.015-6.03%, S, 0.01-0.027, P, 0.001-0.002%, alloyed separately with 7.76% Cr, 2.90 Mo, 0.20-1.83 W, 1 Ni, and 0.39% Ti, melted in 25-kg. batches, cast, diffusion-annealed at 1200° , hot-forged, and cold-rolled, further cold deformation being done by filing. The study was supplemented by a parallel research on pure Cr, W, and Ta. Detailed data presented showed that the characteristic temp. of pure Fe, Mo, W, and Ta is not changed by cold-deformation or by annealing, though in pure Cr, heating of filings at 600° increased the characteristic temp., whereas heating at 800° for 2 hrs. did not produce any change. Reversing this order of heating raised the characteristic temp. θ for Cr from 480 to 680° . Values obtained for θ , $m\theta^2$, \bar{u}^2 are given for these elements and for Al, Ag, and Ni. A comparison of $m\theta^2$, which is proportional to the force returning atoms to their equil.

241
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 454J

weakest for Al, $\mu_0^2 = 0.72 \times 10^{-11}$. The same order is 17

100

V.A. Il'ina, V.K. Knitskaya

followed by ϵ^2 and by $\sqrt{\epsilon^2}/r$ values, where r is the min. distance between the atoms. This expression indicates that the percentage of r that corresponds to a mean-square deviation of atoms from the equil. conditions on temp. change is 2.6% for W and 0.2% for Al at room temp. For all solid solns. studied an increase in interat. forces was observed at low temp.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001238

OSIOWSKI, Jerzy; SZULKIN, Pawel

Certain problems of dynamics of relays of optimizing control systems. Archiw automat 8 no.1 3-36 '61.

1. Instytut Podstawowych Problemow Techniki, Polska Akademia Nauk.
Zaklad Teorii Laczności, Warszawa.

GARGASAS, L.; NORKIENE, V.; OSIPAUSKIENE, J.

The health status of inhabitants of Siauliai and Panevezys in 1960.
Sveik. apsaug:27-33 Mr '63.

1. Respublikinis mokslinis-metodinis sanitarines statistikos
biuras.

OSIPAIUSKIENE, J.

Diseases in children according to information from Vilnius,
Kaunas and Klaipeda. Sveik. apsaug. 8 no.11:34-38 '63.

1. Resp. mokslinis-metodinis sanitarines statistikos biuras.
Direktorius - L. Gargasas.
(EPIDEMIOLOGY) (PEDIATRICS)

BOCHARNIKOV, G., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZHUKOV, A., inzh.; OSIPCHUK, L., inzh.

Using production line methods in earthwork during the construction of the Dnieper-Krivoy Rog Canal. Stroitel'no-arkhit. 8
no.6:24-26 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Dnieper-Krivoy Rog Canal) (Earthwork)

OSIPCHUK, V.B., inzh.

Visibility from a steering deckhouse. Sudostroenie 30
no. 5:6-7 My '64. (MIRA 17:6)

L 37217-66 EWF(j)/EWT(m) RM/JWD

ACC NR: AP6018124 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/006/0024/0026

AUTHOR: Akutin, M. S.; Osipchik, V. S.; Asnovich, E. Z.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of organosilicon oligomer curing processes

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 6, 1966, 24-26

TOPIC TAGS: siloxane, organosilicon compound, organoaluminum compound, oligomer, polymer structure, thermal analysis, curing agent

ABSTRACT: The effect of polyaluminoorganosiloxanes on the curing of organosilicon oligomers was studied by differential thermal analyses. The effects of 1-10%, on weight of the oligomer, of polyaluminophenyl siloxane (A) or polyaluminoethylsiloxane (B) on the structurization of polyethylsiloxane (I) and polymethylphenylsiloxane (II) oligomers were examined. Thermograms showed the phenyl radical in II shifted temperature effects to higher temperatures in comparison to I three-dimensional polymers were formed in the 260 and 190°C ranges, respectively. Addition of A to I caused little shift in temperature, but accelerated curing, while addition of B lowered hardening

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UDC: 678.84:678.028.294

L 37217-66

ACC NR: AP6018124

temperature to 132-160°C. Addition of A or B to II lowered the curing temperatures to 196 and 170°C, respectively. The action of A and B is attributed to the formation of coordination bonds between aluminum and the unshared electron pair of the oxygen in the polyorganosiloxane, causing a shift in electrons, weakening of the Si-O-Si bond and rupture of the rings. The ethyl radical in the polyaluminoorganosiloxanes has a stronger effect on cross-linking than the phenyl radical. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

OSICWSKI, J.

Analysis of the voltage phenomena in the anode circuit of a class C
resonance amplifier. P. 521. Vol 4, No. 4, 1955

ARCHIWUM ELEKTROTECHNIKI
Warszawa

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 3, March 1956

OSIOWSKI, J.

Class-C resonance amplifier with an untuned anode circuit. p. 693.

ARCHIWUM ELEKTROTECHNIKI. (Polska Akademia Nauk. Instytut Podstawowych Problemow Techniki) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 7, no. 4, 1958.

Monthly list of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1959
uncla.

OSIOWSKI, J.

3725. Transient phenomena in networks excited by a train of pulses. J. OSIOWSKI. *Arch. Elektrotech.* [Warsaw] 2, No. 1-2, 2-22 (1953) in Polish. Summary (5 pp.) in English.

The Laplace operational calculus is applied to the solution of an arbitrary linear passive network, under the assumption that the first pulse commences at time $t = 0$. The general solution is expressed by a series

consisting of the integrals $\int_0^t h(t-\tau) a_n(\tau) d\tau$ where

$a_n(t)$ is the function describing a single pulse and $h(t)$ is the inverse transform of the network transfer function. The method is employed to evaluate the transient response of a tuned class-C amplifier.

K. S. SIDOROWICZ

[Handwritten signature]

OSIOWSKI, J.

4202. AN ANALYSIS OF VOLTAGE PHENOMENA IN THE ANODE
CIRCUIT OF A CLASS-C RESONANCE AMPLIFIER. J. Osowski.
Arch. elektrotech. (Warsaw), Vol. 4, No. 4, 541-45 (1958). In Polish,
with summary (1 p.) in English.
Describes the results of a discussion concerned with problems
of anode circuits of class-C high-frequency resonance amplifiers.
The results are shown graphically. Polish Technical Abstracts

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OSICWSKI, J.

"Transient phenomena in pulsating networks." p. 3. (ARCHIWUM ELEKTROTECHNIKI
Vol. 2, No. 1/2, 1953. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL). LC. Vol. 4. No. 4.
April 1955. Uncl.

NOWAK, Zygfryd, mgr inż.; OSIP, Tomasz, techn.; SYREK, Edmund, techn.

Economic evaluation of mechanical dressing of coarse assortments.
Główny instytut górnictwa no. 352/360:151-157 '64.

1. Central Mining Institute, Katowice.

OSIPANKO, Ya. D.

"On the Chemism of the Reaction of the Enzymatic Transamination of Amino Acids,"
Dok Ak Nauk SSSR, 75 (1): 91-94, 1950

NIH - Full translation in OSI/M

GARGASAS, L.V. (Vil'nyus); NORKENE, V.V. (Vil'nyus); RAMANAUSKENE, R. Ya.
(Vil'nyus); OSIPAUSKENE, Ya.V. (Vil'nyus)

Organizing polyclinic attendance in cities of the Lithuanian
S.S.R. Sov. zdrav. 20 no.9:16-20 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz Respublikanskogo nauchno-metodicheskogo byuro sanitarnoy
statistiki (dir. L.V.Gargasas, Vil'nyus).
(LITHUANIA--MEDICAL CARE)

SMIRNOV, N.; OSIPCHIK, G.

What hinders the introduction of assembly-line methods in the
repair of airplanes. Grazhd. av. 12 no.12:30-32 D '55. (MIRA 11:6)
(Assembly-line methods) (Airplanes--Maintenance and repair)

BOCHARNIKOV, G., kand.tekhn.nauk; OSIPCHUK, L., inzh.; SLIPCHENKO, P.
doktor tekhn.nauk

Using flow line methods in constructing the channel of the Dnieper-
Krivoy Rog Canal. Prom. stroi. i inzh. soor. 2 no. 1:20-24 Ja '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

(Dnieper-Krivoy Rog Canal)

OSIPCHIK, N. F.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the technological process of preparing a peat-chopper for agricultural use". Minsk, 1956. 14 pp (Acad Sci Beloruss SSR, Dept of Phys-Math Sci), 150 copies (Kl, No 7, 1956, 125)

OSIPCHUK, L.N., inzh.

Water discharge of peat layers inside the deposit of a peat field.
Torf.prom.38 no.2:5-7 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut inzhenerov vodnogo khozyaystva USSR.
(Peat soils)

BOCHARNIKOV, G.B., kand.tekhn.nauk; OSIPCHUK, L.N., inzh.

Using bulldozers in constructing the Dnieper - Krivoy Rog Canal.
Mekh.stroi. 17 no.2:5-8 P '60. (MIRA 13-2)
(Bulldozers) (Dnieper-Krivoy Rog Canal)

14(2), 30(1)

SOV/99-59-11-6/15

AUTHOR: Bocharnikov, G.B., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Zhukov, A.A. and Osipchuk, L.N., Engineers

TITLE: Construction of the Dnepr - Krivoy Rog Canal

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnika i melioratsiya, 1959, Nr 11, pp 24-33
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article describes the Dnepr - Krivoy Rog Canal, presently under construction, as well as some of the methods and equipment used in its construction. The canal - 42.2 km long - has its source in the Kakhovskoye vodokhranilishche (Kakhovka reservoir), passes thence to the west of the town of Apostolovo and ends in the Yuzhnoye reservoir (capacity - 36.5 million cubic meters), located in the Taranovoy and Chebanke gorges. From here water will be carried by open canals to the Kresov reservoir on the Saksagan' river, and to the Ingulets river, and by closed pipe-line to a filter station and the industrial enterprises of Krivoy Rog. The overall reserve capacity of the Yuzhnoye and Kresov reservoirs is 51 million m³. Construction of the canal, state the authors, is aimed at

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Construction of the Dnepr - Krivoy Rog Canal

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solving the problem of water supply to the Krivoy Rog basin, and the canal should deliver more than 650 million m³ of water yearly to consumers, of which 500 m³ is intended for technical needs, 100 million m³ for household and drinking use and 50 million m³ for irrigation purposes; the overall land area to be irrigated by the canal will be 24,500 hectares, with the prospect of raising this figure to 41,500 hectares. Dimensions of the canal are given, and a cross section diagram presented (Fig 3); it is computed that the canal will handle 38 m³/sec of water; the upper part of the banks is reinforced with a 0.2 meter layer of pulverized rock. The canal route is mapped (Fig 1) and briefly described. Raising water from the level of the Kakhovka reservoir to that of the Yuzhnoye reservoir (a difference of 85 m) will be accomplished by three pumping stations equipped as follows: installed in the first station will be 56 V-17 vertical cantilever centrifugal pumps with a metallic spiral chamber, in the second and third stations, OP 4-145 vertical rotary axial pumps; each pump is directly connected with

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Construction of the Dnepr - Krivoy Rog Canal

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a synchronous electric motor, and the power of the electric motors varies from 700 to 2000 kw; the start-stop process at all stations is fully automatized, and may be controlled locally as well as from a control point. Other constructions along the canal route are outlined, including 59 km of road, 50 km of 35 kv transmission line, 42 km of 6 kv transmission line and 35/6 kv electric sub-stations; as of the middle of 1959 35 km of 35 kv line, 42 km of 6 kv line and three of the sub-stations were built, and 7 km of the canal were completed. Work on the canal was started in the second half of 1957 by the ordena Lenina spetsializirovannoye stroitel'no-montazhnoye upravleniye "Dneprostroy" (Specialized Construction-Installation Administration of the Order of Lenin "Dneprostroy"); construction offices are located in Apostolovo and Mar'yanskoye. Among other facilities listed is a concrete works in the village of Radushnoye (Fig 4). Work on the canal and road beds is to be done by the Upravleniye mekhanizirovannykh rabot "Dneprostroya" (Office of Mechanized Works of "Dneprostroy").

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SOV/99-59-11-6/15

Construction of the Dnepr - Krivoy Rog Canal

The following equipment is presently in use: 25 excavators, 50 bulldozers, 12 scrapers, 7 graders, 4 motor-graders, 1 grader-elevator, 21 tractors and 10 rollers. Earth work was begun in February, 1958, and full mechanization of this work is projected; excavators are to handle 70%, scrapers - 20% and bulldozers - 10% of the overall volume of this work. Various methods of working on the canal bed are outlined. One method, very briefly described, proposed by the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i ekonomiki stroitel'stva i arkhitektury USSR (Scientific-Research Institute of the Organization, Mechanization and Economics of Construction of the Academy of Construction and Architecture of the UkrSSR) in 1958 is illustrated (Fig 5) using a bulldozer on an S-80 tractor. Use of a D-20A grader on the canal banks is also shown (Fig 6). Construction work on the earth dike of the Yuzhnoye reservoir is also briefly described and illustrated (Fig 7). The authors report that first use of the ZFM-3000 excavating-cutting machine, an experimental model of which

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SOV/99-59-11-6/15

Construction of the Dnepr - Krivoy Rog Canal

was produced by the Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy ekskavatornyy zavod imeni Komintern (Voronezh State Excavator Works imeni Komintern), was made in the construction of the Dnepr - Krivoy Rog canal; this excavator is self-powered by a diesel-electric power installation and equipped with hydraulic control, and is intended for digging canals up to 40 m across (at the top) and up to 6m deep; some specifications are given and its operation and use are described and illustrated (Fig 9). At present the excavator is undergoing tests. Also in use at the canal are bulldozers on DET-250 and S-100 tractor units; the DET-250, put out by the Chelyabinskiy traktorny zavod (Chelyabinsk Tractor Works), with 250 hp has a diesel electric motor (300 V) and DK-915 auxiliary electric motor; the DET-250 is illustrated (Fig 10); the DET-100 is a 100 hp unit; some specifications for both units are given; both are equipped with hydraulic control systems, and both are under tests at the canal site. Briefly discussed is a study of improvement in the organization of excavating and facing work in canal construction

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SOV/99-59-11-6/15

Construction of the Dnepr - Krivoy Rog Canal

started in 1958 by the Scientific-Research Institute of the Organization, Mechanization and Economics of Construction of the Academy of Construction and Architecture of the UkrSSR in connection with construction of the Dnepr-Krivoy Rog Canal. In conclusion the authors note that the canal is expected to be finished in 1960. The following persons are mentioned: V. Pavlov, bulldozer operator, I. Dashko, V. Filenko, I. Guba and M. Simorod, scraper operators, G. Il'kiv and M. Dudarev, tractor drivers, and V. Shevtsov and A. Primak, excavator operators. There are 7 photographs, 1 map and 2 diagrams.

Card 6/6

OSIPCHUK, V.

USSR 2

Chemical composition of grape seeds. Ya. Baster and V. Osipchuk (Agr. Inst., Odessa). *Vinogradovsk. Zh.* 13, No. 7, 21-3 (1933).—Grape seeds contain totally N 1.69-2.89, pentosanes 7.42-8.36, and lufureol 3.34-5.47% of the air-dried substance; and on the dry basis: tannins 3.5-7.3, and oils 10-20.6%. The oils obtained from different grape varieties were similar in their properties: iodine no. 89.34-128.12. The refined oils are edible; their organoleptic properties did not change during storage at 10-20° for 2-12 months. R. Wierzbicki

BOGATSKAYA, Z.D.; OSIPCHUK, V.P.; DI FU-BAO [Ti Fu-pao]; GOL'MOV, V.P.
[deceased]

Synthesis of 1,2'-dibromo-2-methylpentane and 1,2'-dibromo-2,3-
dimethylbutane. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.7:2282-2283 JI '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni I.I.Mechnikova.
(Pentane) (Butane) (Bromides)

OSIPCHUK, Yakov Markovich; UL'YANTSEV, P.S., red.; PULIN, L.I., tekhn.red.

[Zootechnician in charge of a swine farm] Svinofermoi zaveduet
sootekhnik. Tula, Tul'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 31 p.
(MIRA 14:12)

(Swine)

OSIPENKO, A.A., 1928; 1954-1955.

Quality of the work is high. The work is of high quality.
Even in the case of the work of the 1954-1955.

1. Independence of the work "Independent", only 1954.

OSIPENKO, A.I. (pos. Slavyanka, Khasanskogo rayona, Primorskogo kraya);
PETROV, V.G.

Multiple defects in the development of a newborn infant. Klin.
khir. no.10:75 0 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(INFANTS (NEWBORN)—DISEASES)

GRECHISHKIN, V.S.; ZLATOGORSKIY, M.L.; OSIPENKO, A.N.

Magnetic shielding of Na^{23} nuclei in alkali halide crystals.
Fiz.tver.tela 4 no.10:2987-2989 0 '62. (MJRA 15:12)

1. Permskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Gor'kogo.
(Nuclear magnetic resonance and relaxation)
(Alkali metal halide crystals) (Sodium)

OSIPENKO, A.N.

Influence of the isotopic effect on the nuclear quadrupole resonance line width in solid. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; fiz. no.3:150-15.
'63. (MIRA 12:120)

1. Permskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M.Gor'kogo.

OSIPENKO, A.V., inzh.

Operation of plug relays in unheated premises during the winter.
Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 7 no.5:42 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Smolenskiy filial laboratorii avtomatiki i telemekhaniki
Moskovskoy dorogi.
(Railroads--Electric equipment)

S/120/61/000/006/001/041
EO32/E114

AUTHORS: Golovin, B.M., Osipenko, B.P., and Sidorov, A.I.
TITLE: Homogeneous crystal counters of nuclear radiation
(A review)

PERIODICAL: Priroda i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.6 1961 5-13

TEXT: The authors give an account of the history, the principal characteristics and some of the applications of homogeneous crystal (conduction) counters. The paper begins with a brief qualitative account of the physical principles of crystal counters. This is followed by a section on the formation of pulses in dielectric counters. The paper is concluded with a list of possible materials for conduction counters and gives a brief summary of their properties (halides, diamond, cadmium sulphide, silicon, zinc sulphide, liquid and solid argon). All the information reviewed in this paper is available in published literature.

There are 5 figures and 53 references: 9 Soviet-bloc and 44 non Soviet-bloc. The four most recent English language references read as follows:
Card 1/2

Homogeneous crystal counters S/120/61/000/006/001/041
E032/E114

Ref. 29: W.F. Cotty Diamond Rev., 1956 v 16 no. 182 12
no. 183 31 no. 184 54 no. 186 93 no. 187 114 111
no. 188 133 no. 190 174

Ref. 31: K.W. Taylor Proc Phys Soc A 1956 v 69 593

Ref. 35: A.H.B. Benny F. Champion Proc Phys Soc A 1956
v 214, 432

Ref. 46: I.D. Van Pitter I.C. Van der Veldt IRE Trans Nucl S
1960 NS 8 124

ASSOCIATION Ob yedinennyy institut yadernykh issled. ent.
(Joint Institute for Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: September 14 1961

Card 2/2

GOLOVIN, B.M.; GRIGOR'YEVA, G.M.; LANDSMAN, A P.; OSIPENKO, B.P.

Effect of high-energy protons on silicon photocells. Kosm. issl.
1 no.2:271-286 S-O '63. (MIRA 17:4)

L 8948-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWG(v)/EEC-h/FCC/EEC-h/EEC(t)/T/EWA(h) Po-4/Pe-5/Pq-4/
 Pae-2/Peb/Pi-4 IJP(c)/SSD/AFWL CW/WS
 ACCESSION NR: AP4043500 S/0293/64/002/004/0623/0627

AUTHOR: Bry*kins, L. S.; Golovin, B. M.; Landsman, A. P.;
 Osipenko, B. P.; Fedoseyeva, O. P.

TITLE: Effect of high energy protons on nuclear-radiation semi-
 conductor detectors

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 2, no. 4, 1964, 623-627

TOPIC TAGS: high energy proton, surface barrier transistor,
 nuclear radiation detector, proton bombardment, irradiation dose,
 silicon nuclear radiation detector

ABSTRACT: A study of the effect of high-energy protons on surface-
 barrier nuclear-radiation detectors made of n-type silicon has been
 conducted. Data on changes in some characteristic

detectors and
tion of 1-3% during registration of a -parameter

Card 1/3

L 8948-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4043500

4.8 Mev. The relationships between pulse amplitude, signal-to-noise ratio, capacity, energy resolution, and the irradiation dose received by the detector were studied during the experiments. Fourteen samples were irradiated. The measurements proved that proton-beam densities varied from 1.7×10^8 to 6×10^8 proton/cm² and that the maximum irradiation dose was approximately 2×10^8 proton/cm². It can be seen that in detectors whose surfaces

barrier silicon device
was theoretically estimated by means of a model. Fig.
figures and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 2/3

L 8948-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4043500

SUBMITTED: 03Feb64

ATD PRESS: 3105 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

L 3603-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5021365

UR/0120/65/000/004/0206/0212
621.382

30
B

AUTHOR: Vasilev, V. S.; Golovin, B. M.; Osipenko, B. P.; Chervonko, A.

TITLE: The use of light probes for the study of the structure of semiconductor detectors

SOURCE: Priory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1965, 206-212

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor device, semiconductor research, semiconductor band structure

ABSTRACT: Silicon n-i-p-structure detectors are used extensively for the registration and spectroscopy of nuclear particles with extended path length. It had been shown earlier that during the displacement of a light spot along a line cutting through the n-p germanium transition, the photo emf (or photo current) depend in a definite way on the position of the spot. This effect has been used to measure the lifetimes (diffusion lengths) of the non-equilibrated carriers within the p- and n-regions of germanium. The present paper develops a method for the study of the structure and the determination of the width of the sensitive region from the photocurrent variations as a function of the light spot position.

Card 1/2

L 3603-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5021365

The same approach is used for the study of aging and the response of the detector to nuclear radiations and to the action of other agents. The article describes the experimental device, the procedures, the influence of the experimental conditions on the determination of the width of the n-, i-, and p-region, the comparison of the results of thickness measurements by different methods, including galvanic, photochemical, electrophotochemical, condenser, and light probe methods, and gives a discussion of the effects due to the surface finishing. "The authors thank V. P. Dzhelepov for his interest in the study and help during its completion." Orig. art. has: 3 formulas, 7 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy, Dubna (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: 13 June 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, SS

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 010

mlr
Card 2/2

L 63564-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWG(v)/EEC-l/EEC(t)/EWA(h)/FCG Pe-5/Pq-l/Pac-2/
Feb/PI-l/Po-l CW

ACCESSION NR: AP5015681

UR/0293/65/003/003/0499/0502
621.376.234:539.12

AUTHOR: Brykina, L. S.; Vasilev, V. S.; Golovin, B. M.; Landsman, A. P.; Osipenko, B. P.; Fedoseyeva, O. P.

TITLE: The effect of high-energy protons on semiconductor detectors of nuclear radiation. II. Diffusion-drift detectors

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 3, no. 3, 1965, 499-502

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor detector, nuclear radiation, diffusion drift detector, silicon N I P detector, proton bombardment

ABSTRACT: Eighteen silicon N-I-P detectors with 0.3-mm sensitive films and four with 2-mm layers were subjected to proton bombardment of 2×10^9 — 8×10^9 proton/cm²-sec with a maximum dose of 5×10^{13} proton/cm². With the 0.3-mm type, investigation was made of detector output pulse height, reverse current, energy resolution, and detector capacitance as a function of the radiation dose. The results show that the immunity of the diffusion-drift detectors is approximately equal to that of the surface-barrier type; i.e., no substantial deterioration of parameters was observed for doses as high as 10^{12} proton/cm². With the 2-mm type, the changes in

Card 1/2

L 63564-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015681

the electrical structure were determined by measuring the detector photoresponse before and after bombardment. It was found that after a dose of 8×10^{12} proton/cm² the sensitive area of the detector was reduced, becoming practically negligible after a dose of 5×10^{13} proton/cm². Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [BD]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 16Dec64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, EC

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4020

Card

2/2

L 1147-66 BWT(1)/T/EJA(h) IJP(c) AT

ACCESSION NR: AP5023690

UR/0076/65/039/009/2252/2258
541.17 + 621.376.234

AUTHOR: Antonov, A. S.; Osipenko, B. P.; Yuskasaliyeva, L. G.

TITLE: Mechanism of development of junctions in silicon p-i-n detectors by the electrodeposition of copper

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 39, no. 9, 1965, 2252-2258

TOPIC TAGS: pn junction, silicon semiconductor, electrodeposition, copper plating

ABSTRACT: The processes of development of junctions in silicon p-i-n detectors prepared by the drifting of Li into silicon was studied by electrodepositing copper under various conditions. The development was carried out in $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and 45% hydrofluoric acid. Volt-ampere characteristics of the etched and polished surfaces of the detectors were recorded. The experimental results obtained relate the pattern of copper deposition to the galvanic emf arising between the n and p regions. To account for the electrochemical reactions taking place during the development of the junctions, the authors postulate that the positive copper ions are discharged on the surface of silicon by capturing electrons from the valence band. The holes

Cord 1/2

Cord 2/2

OSIPENKO, F. G.

USSR.

✓Chromatographic separation of components in the unsaponifiable part of kok-saghyz resins. F. G. Osipenko, A. S. Barkan, and A. A. Galko. *Uchenye Zapiski Kazanskogo Univ.* 1953, No. 14, 100-5; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 227:0.—Expts. on the chromatographic partition of the components in a Al_2O_3 column are described. Subsequent elution yields 9 fractions of the resins, differing in m.p., color, and external appearance under a microscope. M. Hosh

1ST AND 10TH COPIES		PREPARED AND PROPERTY NOTES		2ND AND 11TH COPIES	
BC				B-II-10	
<p>Phenol-formaldehyde synthetic tanning products from yeast tar. XIII. F. GOSWAMI and R. LAKSHMA (J. Appl. Chem. Ind., 1967, 20, 807-810). The optimum conditions for prep. of synthetic tanning materials are as follows: the phenol fraction, b.p. 240-280°, of peat tar (8 pts.) is heated for 3 hr. at 200° with 1 pt. of formaldehyde, in presence of 0.5% of (NH₄)₂CO₃, and 1 pt. of the product is treated with 1.5 pts. of 2-3% oleum at 50-60°. The final product has good penetrating, filling, and tanning properties at pH 4.5-5.5. (Ch. R., 1968, 819.)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">B. T.</p>					
<p>ADD-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>					
EDM SYMBOL		EDM SYMBOL		EDM SYMBOL	
EDM SYMBOL		EDM SYMBOL		EDM SYMBOL	

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

7

Phenol-furaldehyde syntans from peat tar XIII P

Ouspenko and K. Lipkina. *J. Applied Chem. U.S.S.R.* 10, 507-14 (in French 514) (1937). Phenols (b. 340-280°) from peat tar were treated for 3 hrs. at 200° with 1/2 of their amt. of furaldehyde in the presence of 0.5% AcONH₄. The condensation product on sulfonation with 1.5 parts of H₂SO₄ for 1.5 hrs. at not over 50-60° gave a product of good tanning and filling qualities at pH 4.5-6.5. The leather produced resembles that obtained by vegetable-tanning. A. A. Polubny.

A. A. POLUBNY

OSIPENKO, F.G.

OSIPENKO, F.G. "Methods for determining the rubber content in kok-sagyz roots for selection purposes" (Summary of the paper) Soobsch. o nayh rabotakh chlenov Vsesoyuz. Klim o-va im. Mendeleyeva, Issue 3, -:-14-15

SO: U- 3261 10 April 53 (Letpis 'Zjurnal 'Nykh Statey no 11. 1949)

CITIZENSHIP

Under the provisions of the Immigration and Naturalization Act, the following persons are eligible for citizenship:

and the following persons are ineligible for citizenship:

1. The first

2. The second

3. The third

4. The fourth

OSIPENKO, F. G.

U S S R .

✓Interaction of phenols with carbonilic compounds. The effect of various catalysts on condensation of furaldehyde with higher phenols from peat. F. G. Osipenko. *Uchenye Zapiski Beloruss. Univ.* 1953, No. 13, 133-4; *Referat Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 28775. — Phenols sepd. from the 220-80° fraction of peat tar were condensed with furaldehyde in the ratio 5:1 at 100° for 0.5-8.0 hrs. for the purpose of obtaining syms. The catalysts were NaOH, Na₂CO₃, (NH₄)₂CO₃, NH₄Cl, HCl, and H₂SO₄. The amt. of (NH₄)₂CO₃ used was 2% of wt. of the phenols; the other catalysts were used in equiv. mnts. During the condensation, the change of the mol. wt. and sp. gr. of the mass and the quantity of free furaldehyde were detd. The highest rate and extent of condensation were obtained with (NH₄)₂CO₃, in which case the combined furaldehyde after 8 hrs. was 98.64% and the mol. wt. 222. The products of 8 hrs. condensation were sol. in acids, alkalies, and org. solvents. H₂SO₄ was the 2nd best catalyst; after 8 hrs. 93.5% of furaldehyde was combined and the mol. wt. was 172. However, the products obtained with H₂SO₄ as catalyst were less sol. HCl and NaOH had little effect. M. Hosh

OSIPLNKO, F.G.; SHALYUTA, A.D.

Chromatographic analysis of sapropelite bitumen. Uch.zap. BGU
no.29:257-265 '56. (MIRA 11:11)
(Bitumen) (Chromatographic analysis)

AUTHOR:

Saichenko, B.I., professor, and Sirenko, V.I., assistant professor, Chemical Sciences

TITLE:

A New Field in Chemistry (Review of the book "A New Field in Chemistry: Detergents, Emulsifiers, and Wetting Agents" by V.I. Sirenko, B.I. Saichenko, and V.I. Sirenko, Moscow, Khimicheskaya literatura, 1978, 160 pp., 1.50 rub.)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya, 1978, No. 11, pp. 26-27, 28-29

ABSTRACT:

The authors underline the importance of surface-active substances for many industrial branches and technological processes which has developed and is still expanding research on detergents, wetting, emulsifying, dispersing and foaming agents to replace soap, to save animal and vegetable fats and to obtain results where ordinary soap fails to serve the purpose. Model chemical formulae for soluble sulphonic and carboxylic groups are presented and discussed. General remarks are devoted to anionic and cationic soaps, non-ionic soaps, and synthetic surface-active substances, and the raw materials required for the production of detergents, emulsifiers, and wetting agents.

Card 1/2

A New Field in Chemistry. Modern Detergents, Disinfectants, and Other Agents

wetting agents. It is pointed out that surface-active substances have found a new application in the fields of removing the toxic agents from fruit dusted with insecticides, pharmaceutical and cosmetic preparations, wool and textile processing, ore flotation, pretreatment in metal plating, combatting insects and microorganisms, growth stimulation, production of plastics, glass polishing, metal grinding, grain processing, cattle and fowl fattening, etc. The stepped-up development of surface chemistry in the USSR is stimulated by the decisions of the plenary session of the Central Committee in May 1958.

There is 1 diagram.

ASSOCIATION: Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. I. Lenina, Minsk (The Belorussian State University named after V. I. Lenin, Minsk)

Card 2/2

MATUSEVICH, P.A.; OSIPENKO, P.G.; RADOVSKIY, E.Ye.

Infrared spectra and electron paramagnetic resonance spectra of the products of condensation of o-dioxybenzene with formaldehyde. Zhur. prikl. spekt. 2 no.6;515-522 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

L 33239-65 EPA(s)-2/EMT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Pt-10 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5007564

S/0020/65/160/005/1083/1086

AUTHOR: Matusевич, P. A.; Osipenko, F. G.; Sevchenko, A. N. (Academician, AN BSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of certain physical properties of condensation products of o-dihydroxybenzene and formaldehyde

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 160, no. 5, 1965, 1083-1086

TOPIC TAGS: organic semiconductor, semiconducting polymer, pyrocatechol formaldehyde resin, electrical property, magnetic property

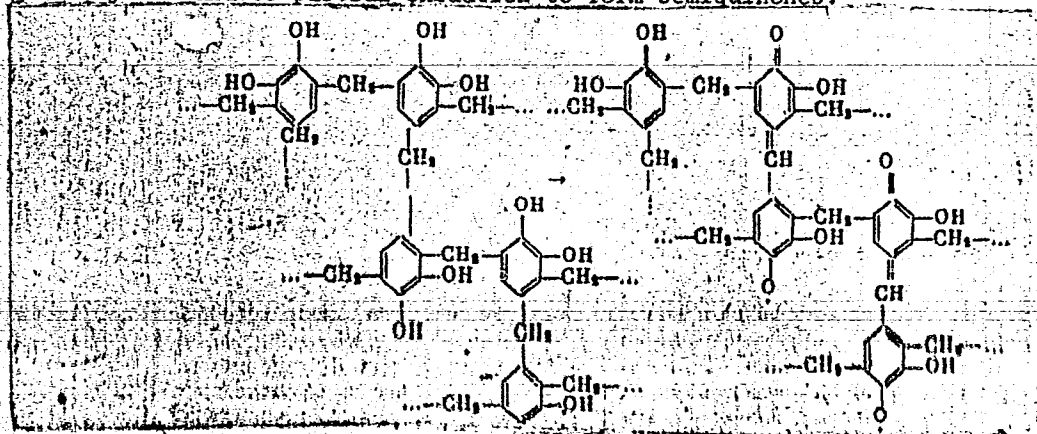
ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the magnetic and electrical properties of pyrocatechol-formaldehyde resins and of the effect of heat treatment on these properties. The resins were prepared under various conditions by condensation to the resin stage, forming insoluble, infusible, slow-burning, dark-brown to black resins. This work was done to study the effect of a methylene bridge, between benzene rings in the backbone, on the properties of the conjugated polymers. EPR spectroscopy (at 20-450C under nitrogen) and IR spectroscopy confirmed that the polymers were in fact conjugated systems. Control experiments showed that the polymers were paramagnetic in the ground state. The unpaired spin concentration of the non-heat-treated polymer increased with the degree of cross-linking, and on heat treatment it increased to a maximum of 10^{20} at 350C. Electrical measurements (direct current) using block specimens

Card 1/3

E 33239-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007564

showed that the temperature dependence of conductivity obeyed an exponential law; the conductivity was 2.6×10^{-7} and $8.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ ohm}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ at 20 and 700C, respectively. Heat treatment caused a conductivity rise, starting at 200C, when cross-linking began; at above 700C after cross-linking was complete, conductivity remained constant. This effect of heat treatment was attributed to the formation of a three-dimensional conjugated system and to partial oxidation to form semiquinones:



Card 2/3

L 33239-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007564

Orig. art. has: 1 table, 4 figures, and 1 formula.

[SN]

ASSOCIATION: Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. I. Lenina (Belorussian State University)

SUBMITTED: 12Aug64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CC, CC

NO REF SOV: 019

OTHER: 002

ATD PRESS: 3207

Card 3/3

OSIPENKO, G. II.

Analysis of the operation of the receiving devices of new start-
stop telegraph apparatus. Elektrosviaz' 17 no.4:53-60 Ap '63,
(MIRA 16:4)

(Telegraph)

(Teletype)

TOMASHEVSKIY, Boris Andreyevich[deceased]; CHANTSOV, Sergey
Dmitriyevich; OSIPENKO, Georgiy Ustinovich; NAUMOV, P.A.,
otv. red.; KOMAROVA, Ye.V., red.; SHEFER, G.I., tekhn.red.

[A course in telegraphy] Kurs telegrafii. Moskva, Sviaz'-
izdat, 1963. 254 p. (MIRA 16:6)

(Telegraph)

OSIPENKO, G.U., kand.tekhn.nauk

New automatic teletypewriter. Vest. svyazi 20 no.4:11-13
Ap '60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Telegraph--Equipment and supplies)

AUTHORS:

Gaidenko, P. I., Professor, and Gaidenko, I. I., Institute of Chemical Sciences

TITLE:

A New Field in Chemistry. Novaya oblast khimii. Detergents, Emulsifiers, and Wetting Agents. Poryadok moyushchikh, emul'ziruyushchikh i smachivayushchikh veshchestv.

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya, 1958, No 12, pp 26-32.

ABSTRACT:

The authors underline the importance of surface chemistry, which for many industrial branches and technological processes has developed and is still expanding research on detergents, wetting, emulsifying, dispersing and foaming agents to replace soap, to save animal and vegetable fats and to obtain results where ordinary soap fails to serve the purpose. Model chemical formulae for soluble sulphonic and carboxylic groups are presented and discussed. General remarks are devoted to anionic and cationic soaps, non-ionic and synthetic surface-active substances, and the raw materials required for the production of detergents, emulsifiers and

Card 1/2

A New Field in Chemistry. Modern Detergents, Disinfectants, and Surface Agents

wetting agents. It is pointed out that surface-active substances have found a new application in the fields of removing the toxic agents from fruit dusted with insecticides, pharmaceutical and cosmetic preparations, wool and textile processing, ore flotation, pretreatment in metal finishing, combatting insects and microorganisms, growth stimulation, production of plastics, glass polishing, metal grinding, grain processing, cattle and fowl fattening, etc. The stepped-up development of surface chemistry in the USSR is stimulated by the decisions of the plenary session of the Central Committee in May 1958.

There is 1 diagram.

ASSOCIATION: Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I. Lenina, Minsk (The Belorussian State University named V.I. Lenin, Minsk)

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Pansevich-Kolyada V. I. 79-26 3 17/6
Osipenko, I F

TITLE: Investigation of the Ethers With an Allyl Position of
the Double Bond (Issledovaniye prostykh efirov s
allil'nyim polozheniyem dvoynoy svyazi)
II. Synthesis of the Ethers of $\alpha,\alpha,\beta,\beta$ -Tetraalkyl-
Substituting Allyl Alcohols (Sintez prostykh efirov $\alpha,\alpha,\beta,\beta$ -
tetraalkilzameshchennykh allilovykh spirtov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii: 1958 Vol. 28, Nr 3 pp. 641-646
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: Aryl-substituted tertiary alcohols easily form ether
(ref. 1) in the presence of some acids and hydrochlorides
and still more easily aryl-substituted alcohols having
a double bond in the allyl position (refs. 2-5). Following
an earlier work the etherization of 2,4-dimethylpentene-
2-ols-4 (formula I); 2,4-dimethylhexene-ols-4 (II);
2,4-dimethylheptene-2-ols-4 (III) and 2,2-dimethyloctene-
2-ols-4 (IV) with primary monovalent alcohols of the fatty
series was worked out by the authors. The ethers obtained here

Card 1/3

Investigation of the Ethers With an Allyl Position of the ⁷²⁻¹³ 1-17, 6
Double Bond.

II. Synthesis of the Ethers of $\alpha, \alpha, \beta, \beta$ -Tetraalkyl-Substituted Allyl
Alcohols

had the structure of the formulae (V) to (XVI). The formation of all mentioned ethers takes place very easily and mostly exothermally. The yields in the etherization with methylalcohol are the greatest and become smaller with the use of higher monovalent alcohols; their structure practically exercising no influence on them. In order to determine the influence of the structure of tertiary alcohols on the etherization the authors tried to convert the 2-methylbutanol-2 (XVII), 2-methylbutene-3-ol-2 (XVIII), 3-methylhexene-5-ol-3 (XIX) and 2,4-dimethylhexanol-4 (XX) to ether. These compounds as well as (I to IV) are tertiary alcohols, but different from these they are saturated. The etherization of the alcohols (XVII-XX) with methyl- and ethylalcohol was not successful. The usual easy ether formation of alcohols (I) to (IV) is based on their structure. The tertiary alcohols are more easily converted to alcohol than secondary and primary ones as their accumulation of radicals on the carbinolhydrocarbon

Card 2/3

Investigation of the Ethers With an Allyl Position of the ⁷⁹-28 3-17/61
Double Bond.

II. Synthesis of the Ethers of $\alpha, \alpha, \gamma, \gamma$ -Tetraalkyl-Substituting Allyl
Alcohols

atom leads to a weakening of the C - O - bond. It was found that the presence of the vinyl radical semisubstituted by methyl groups on the carbinol hydrocarbon atom is the reason for the easy etherization. The ether synthesis of tetra-alkylsubstituted allyl alcohols takes place under substitution of the hydroxyl of tertiary alcohol by the alkoxygroup.

There are 2 tables and 16 references, 3 of which are Soviet

ASSOCIATION: Belorusskiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut
(Belorussian Institute for Forestry Engineering)

SUBMITTED: March 14, 1957

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Pansevich-Kolyada, V. I., Osipenko, I. F. 79-28-4-13/60

TITLE: The Investigation of Simple Ethers With an Allyl Position of the Double Binding (Issledovaniye prostykh efirov s allil'nyim polozheniyem dvoynoy svyazi).
III An Investigation of the Etherification Reaction of $\alpha, \alpha, \gamma, \gamma$ -Tetraalkylsubstituted Allyl Alcohols (III. Izucheniye reaktsii eterifikatsii $\alpha, \alpha, \gamma, \gamma$ -tetraalkilzameshchennykh allilovykh spirtov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 4, pp. 909-914 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the authors investigated the influence of the structure of primary alcohols on the etherification products of tetraalkyl substituted allyl alcohols, the nature of the alcohol group (primary, secondary, tertiary), the possibility of etherification with heterofunctional compounds containing a primary alcohol group, as well as the possibility of an ether formation of the investigated allyl alcohols with 2- and 3-atomic alcohols. For this purpose an etherification was conducted.

Card 1/3

The Investigation of Simple Ethers With an Allyl
Position of the Double Binding. III. An Investigation
of the Etherification Reaction of $\alpha, \alpha, \gamma, \gamma$ -Tetraalkyl-
substituted Allyl Alcohols

79-28-4-13/60

ted with various hydroxyl containing compounds, 2,4
dimethylpentene-2-ol-4 (I), 2,4-dimethylhexene-2-ol-4
(II), 2,4-dimethylheptene-2-ol-4 (III) and dimethyloctene
-2-ol-4 (IV). Allyl ethers of polyoxy compounds have been
described repeatedly in publications (References 3-1c).
Some of these possess the valuable property of forming
durable transparent and insoluble films (References 3,4).
This induced the authors to investigate the etherification
reaction of the $\alpha, \alpha, \gamma, \gamma$ -tetraalkyl substituted allyl-
alcohols with 2- and 3-atomic alcohols. The reaction of
the etherification of the alcohols (II, III, IV) with
ethyleneglycol takes an analogous course to that with
primary monoatomic alcohols and leads to the simultaneous
formation of the respective mono- and diethers of ethylene-
glycol (XII-XVI). With glycerin glycerinediethers are for-
med. The influence of the hydrocarbon radical of the pri-
mary monoatomic alcohol on the reaction velocity was investi-
gated in the example of the etherification of the alcohol
(IV) with equimolecular amounts of mixed methyl- and n-

Card 2/3

The Investigation⁹¹ of Simple Ethers With an Allyl Position of the Double Binding. III. An Investigation of the Etherification Reaction of $\alpha, \alpha, \beta, \beta$ -Tetraalkyl-substituted Allyl Alcohols 79-28-4-13/60

butyl alcohol. With methyl alcohol the yield was twice that with n-butyl alcohol. Therefore the reaction velocity depends upon the size of the hydrocarbon radical of the primary alcohol. There are 1 table and 12 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Belorusskiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut (Belorussian Institute for Forestry)

SUBMITTED: April 15, 1957

Card 3/3

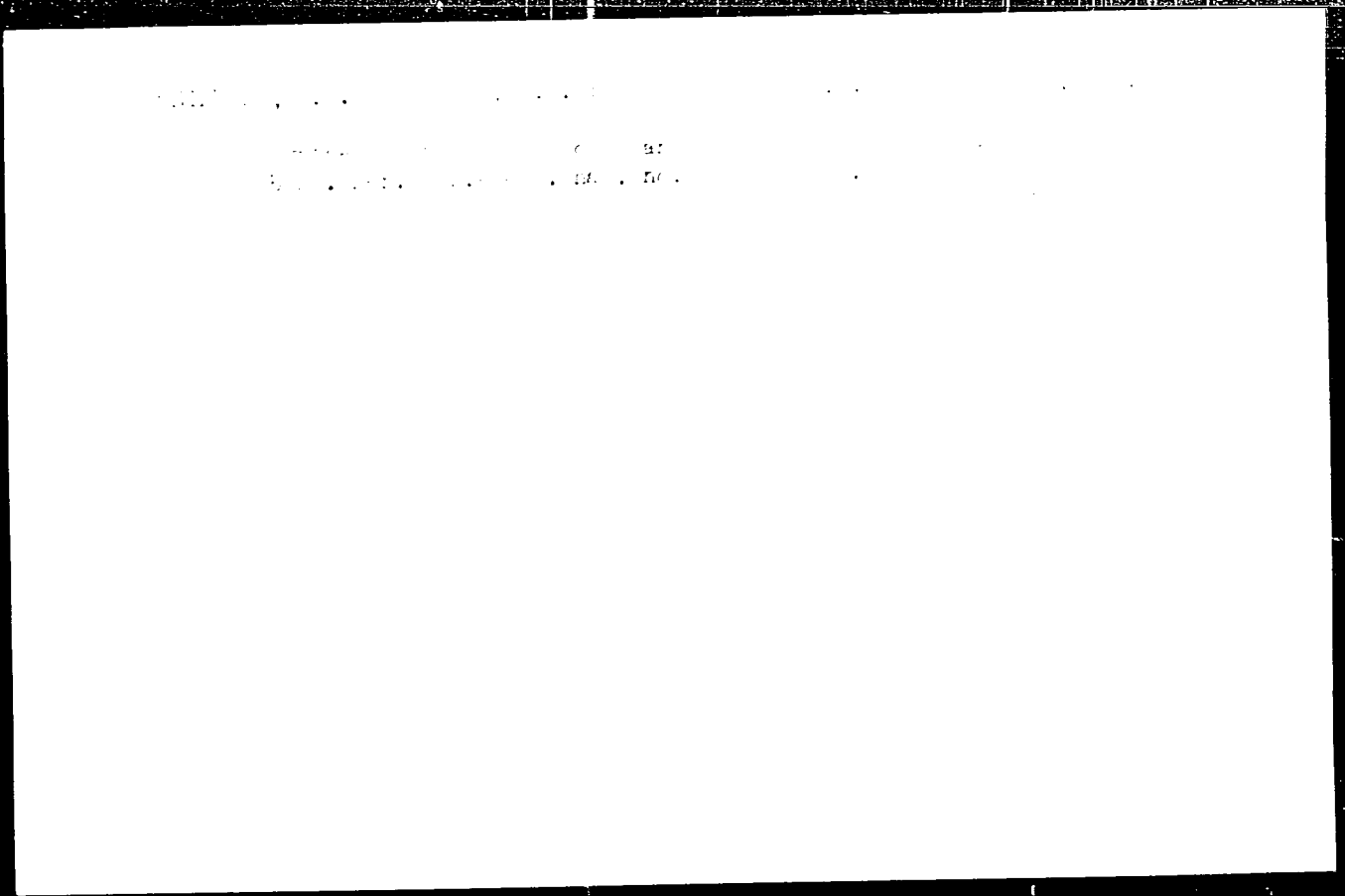
OSIPENKO, I.F.; PANSEVICH-KOLYADA, V.I.

Hydroxy compounds. Properties of $\alpha, \alpha, \gamma, \gamma$ -tetraalkyl substituted
glycidyl ethers. Sbor. nauch. rab. Inst. fiz.-org. khim. AN BSSR
no. 7:78-88 '59. (MIRA 14:4)
(Ethers)

BARDYSHEV, I.I.; OSIPENKO, I.F.

Composition of hydrolytic turpentine. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 12
no. 2:9-11 '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Belorusskiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Turpentine)



YEROFEYEV, B.V.; OSIPENKO, I.F.; DOROSHKEVICH, M.N.; ARAPOVA, L.D.;
BIRUL'CHIK, T.N.; ROZENBERG, A.Ya.; ZERNOVA, N.M.; ZVIZZHOV,
V.V.; KATSEVA, N.N.

Antiblock composition for cellophane. Khim. volok. no.4:64-66
'64 (MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut fiziko-organicheskoy khimii AN BSSR (for Yer feyev,
Osipenko, Doroshkevich, Arapova, Birul'chik). 2. Mogilevskiy
zavod iskusstvennogo volokna (for Rozenberg, Zernova, Zvizhov,
Katseva).

KOLESHNIK, V.S.; OSMENKO, I.I.

Pathomorphology of experimental plague intoxication. Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR.
Dokl. Itk. gos. nauch.-issl. protivochum. inst. no. 53-100-1-3
(MIRA 18-1)

OSINTKO, I.I.

Path morphology of the ...
toxin on the ...
inst. no. 58: ...

L 11261-63 EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/BDS/ES(s)-2--AFTTC/ASD/SSD--Ps-4,Pr-4/
Pc-4/Pt-4--RM/MAY/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP3003312

S/0191/63/000/007/0052/0055

AUTHOR: Shlenskiy, O. F.; Nefedov, V. D.; Osipenko, I. M. 80
15 78

TITLE: Determination of the strength characteristics of plastics at elevated temperatures

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 7, 1963, 52-55

TOPIC TAGS: plastic, plastics strength, plastics tensile strength, plastics elongation, plastics stress-strain curve, plastics elongation-loading time curve, plastics elongation-temperature curve, plastics modulus, ED-6 resin, plastics high-temperature strength

ABSTRACT: A simple and reliable apparatus, shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure, has been developed for determining the strength of plastics at elevated temperatures. By means of this apparatus, which is provided with a heating element, it is possible to simulate processes actually taking place in heated and stressed parts by selecting appropriate loads and heating rates and to record curves of elongation versus load, loading time, or temperature. The apparatus has the following characteristics: maximum tensile stress, 600 kg; maximum heating temperature, 500C; maximum loading rate, 100 kg/sec; heating rate, 0-10C/sec. The results of experiments conducted with ED-6 resin-based plastics were plotted and indicate

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that 1) the strength of certain plastics drops sharply with an increase in temperature, 2) heating at 700 for 60 min does not affect the strength of certain plastics, and 3) deformation is highest immediately after loading. The characteristics established can be used in computing the high-temperature strength of plastics parts by the methods of plasticity theory (S. D. Ponomarev, V. I. Biderman, K. K. Likharev, V. M. Makushin, N. N. Malinin, V. I. Fedos'yev, Raschety*na prochnost'v mashinostroyeni, II, Mashgiz, 1958). Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 30Jul63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 001

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- 15 (2/55) -

L 6530-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP5018867 JD/HW/MJW(CL) SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/65/020/001/0143/0146

AUTHOR: Osipenko, N. N.

ORG: Perm' University im. A. N. Gor'kovo (Permskiy gosuniversitet)

TITLE: Recrystallization in nickel powders

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 20, no. 2, 1965, 143-146

TOPIC TAGS: polygonization development, powder metal, nickel, infra-red mosaic, metal recrystallization

ABSTRACT: The number of recrystallized grains of electrolytic nickel in flake and powder form was determined by the number of points on Debye lines of x-ray patterns as a function of annealing temperature. Powder preparation is described in [Iveronova, V. I. and Osipenko, N. N., FMM, 1960, 10, 5, 736]. Specimens *a* and *b* consisted of powders from flakes annealed to full recrystallization; *c* and *d*--powders from flakes rolled to 67%; and *p*--flakes rolled to 67%. Magnitude of microstrains and average mosaic block size were determined from the broadening of the (111) and (311) lines and by approximations used in calculating the anisotropic

UDC: 669.24 : 620.186.5

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ACC NR: AP5018867

modulus of elasticity. Integral line width was measured with URS-50I ionization equipment using copper radiation. The similarity of the Cu, Al, and Ni Debye spots vs. T °C curve is shown in fig. 1 and the shape of the curves in addition to microstrain and block size data lead to the following generalizations on recrystallization

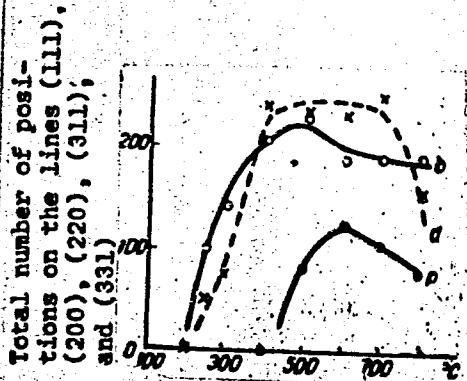


Fig. 1. Number of points on Debye lines as $f(T)$ for Ni specimens heated for 30 min.

b--coarse fraction from annealed flakes;
d--coarse fraction from flakes rolled to 67%;
p--flakes rolled to 67% (ordinate scale is changed).

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ACC NR: AP5018867

1. recrystallization in powders occurs at lower temperatures than in continuous specimens; discrete spots are already plentiful at 250°C for nickel powder. Flakes do not give spotty lines until nearly 500°C; 2. the course of recrystallization depends on particle size and preliminary deformation of the flakes; "collective recrystallization" is given as the reason for a decrease in the number of spots at higher temperatures; 3. minimum values of microstrain and block size were attained at 250-300°C; concurrently, the Debye pattern appears spotty; 4. a typical spot on the Debye line appears to be a combination of 2-4 finer spots in close proximity. This results from reflections from crystallites due to fragmentation of strained blocks during the heating of deformed specimens. The very small blocks do not appear on the x-ray pattern in the form of divided spots. Further increases in temperature do not lead to recrystallization of the small blocks thus retarding crystallization in powders as compared with flakes. Polygonization and a "correcting" of the deformed structure occur at 250-300°C rather than the formation of new grains. After polygonization, temperature increase leads to an alignment of dislocations perpendicular to the slip plane forming a comparatively small number of dislocation walls of high dislocation density. "I thank Professor V. N. Iveronova for her attention and contributions to the work." Orig. art. has: 3

Figures.

SUB CODE: NM/

SUBM DATE: 10Jul63/

ORIG REF: 003/

OTH REF: 002

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IVERONOVA, V.I.; OSIPENKO, N.N.

Low-temperature annealing of plastically deformed metals.
Fiz. met. i metalloved. 20 no.3:417-423 S '65. (MIRA 18:11)

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Lomonosova.